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## RECENT HISTORICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI SOUTHWEST

The states of the Southwest covered in this review of historical activities are: Arkansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona. The period under survey is roughly that from 1913-1915, but some reference is made to material of earlier date which was late in coming from the press. The difficulties in the way of obtaining complete and accurate information are such that a satisfactory account of historical activities throughout this region must be expected only at a later date.

### BIBLIOGRAPHIES, GUIDES, INDEXES, AND CALENDARS

Many of the publications which serve as guides to the material relating to the history of the Southwest have already been mentioned in other reports of this series such as the periodical indexes, the *Cumulative book index*, the *Book review digest*, and the several guides to material in foreign archives published by the Carnegie Institution. In addition to these may be mentioned the various indexes to the public documents of the United States which are published by the government printing office and sold through the superintendent of documents or distributed by the several departments and bureaus of the American government, such as the bureau of education, the bureau of American ethnology, the Library of Congress, the war department, the land office, etc.

Several other works of a bibliographical nature have some interest to the worker in the history of these states. The most valuable single publication is probably Grace Gardner Griffin's *Writings on American history* now published by the Yale University Press. The volume for 1913 has just been distributed. A useful list of historical publications appears in each issue of the *History teacher's magazine*. Mention should be made also of Mr. F. J. Turner's *List of references on the history of the West* (Harvard University Press, 1913. 129 p.). That very few newspapers were published in the Southwest before 1820

can be ascertained from Clarence S. Brigham's "Bibliography of American newspapers, 1690-1820," printed in the *Proceedings* for 1913 of the American Antiquarian Society. The list of all the newspapers reaches a length of more than one hundred and fifty pages.

The long series of the Southern Historical Society papers can now be worked out through Mrs. Kate Minor Pleasant's *An author and subject index to the Southern Historical Society papers* (*Bulletin* No. 314, Virginia State Library, Richmond, 1913, 139 p.). Two extensive historical works each containing a considerable amount of information in regard to social and economic conditions in the Southwest have recently been thoroughly indexed: one, *The South in the building of the nation*, by J. Walker McSpadden in a thirteenth volume (Richmond, 1913, 454 p.); the other work, *The United States*, in ten volumes, edited by Edwin Wiley and Irving E. Rimes, has an index as an extra volume (New York, American Educational Alliance, 1913. 389 p.). A good list of books concerning Mexico and the war between United States and Mexico is contained in Henry E. Haferdorn's *The war with Mexico, 1846-1848* (Washington Barracks, 1914). In the *Twelfth annual report* of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, the director, Mr. Dunbar Rowland, publishes "An official guide to the historical material in the Mississippi Department of Archives and History"<sup>1</sup> which contains many references to historical material of general southwestern interest. Of cartographical value is Woodbury Lowery's *A descriptive list of maps of the Spanish possessions within the present limits of the United States, 1502-1820* (Washington, 1912. 567 p.), edited by P. Lee Phillips. The useful list of "Doctoral dissertations in progress" prepared by Mr. J. Franklin Jameson is now published annually in the January issue of the *American historical review*.

All of the guides to historical material and foreign archives which have been published by the department of historical research in the Carnegie Institution of Washington contain more or less material relating to the history of the Southwest. Each of those listed below is of considerable value to a student working in southwestern history; they have all been published or are

<sup>1</sup> Reviewed *ante*, 1: 597.

in press: Van Tyne and Leland, *Guide to the archives of the government of the United States*; L. M. Perez, *Guide to the materials for American history in Cuban archives*; W. R. Shepherd, *Guide to the materials for the history of the United States in Spanish archives*; J. A. Robertson, *List of documents in Spanish archives relating to the history of the United States, which have been printed or of which transcripts are preserved in American libraries*; C. R. Fish, *Guide to materials for American history in Roman and other Italian archives*; H. E. Bolton, *Guide to materials for the history of the United States in the principal archives of Mexico*; <sup>2</sup> A. B. Faust, *Guide to materials for American history in Swiss and Austrian archives*; R. R. Hill, *Descriptive catalogue of documents relating to the history of the United States in the papeles procedentes de la isla de Cuba deposited in the archivo general de Indias at Seville*.

The department of historical research in the Carnegie Institution has also two sets of some fifty thousand slips listing all the documents in one hundred and forty-three *legajos* of the same section of the archives of the Indies, which were made under Mr. R. R. Hill's supervision, in connection with the preparation of his *Guide* named above. Another similar collection consists of some forty thousand slips of notes of about that number of documents in the Public Record Office of Great Britain and other foreign archives which have been published in printed volumes or of which manuscript copies exist in American libraries or other repositories; a small portion of these relate to the Southwest.

While few of the states in this region possess adequate local bibliography, it may be said that good progress is being made in some states and some progress is being made in each of the states toward listing local historical materials. An important list of publications relating to Arizona is contained in Joseph A. Munk's *Bibliography of Arizona* (Southwestern Museum, Los Angeles, 1915. 431 p.).<sup>3</sup> The University of Arizona publishes Estelle Lutrell's *Bibliographical list of books, pamphlets and articles on Arizona in the University of Arizona library* (Tucson, 1913. 60 p.). The *Report* of the Arizona historian for the years 1909-1911, which was published in 1912, contains a list of

<sup>2</sup> Reviewed *ante*, 1: 146.

<sup>3</sup> Reviewed in this number.

manuscripts, maps, books, and other publications in the custody of the historian.

The Arkansas History Commission, through its secretary, Dallas T. Herndon, has issued five *Bulletins of information*, each one containing lists, catalogues, and calendars of manuscript and published matter concerning the history of Arkansas. The Louisiana State Museum in New Orleans, located in the old Spanish government building called the *Cabildo*, has issued its *Fourth biennial report* (New Orleans, 1914), which contains a description of the ten or twelve thousand historical documents recently deposited in the museum building by the Louisiana Historical Society. During the past year Mr. William Price, an expert translator who assisted Reuben Gold Thwaites with the *Jesuit relations*, has been calendaring the papers of the superior council for the Louisiana Historical Society; this work has covered the years 1719-1743 and 1766-1769. The *Report* of the American Historical Association for 1912 (Washington, 1914) contains the report of Mr. William O. Scroggs on the archives of the state of Louisiana. The archives of Louisiana are located partly in New Orleans and partly in Baton Rouge. The report of Mr. Scroggs covers the following archives in New Orleans: those of the city hall, the supreme court, the attorney general, the state library, the state board of engineers, the state highway department, the state fire marshal, the state conservation commission, the state board of health, the custodian of notarial records, the immigration division of the state board of agriculture and immigration. The report also covers the files of the following officers in Baton Rouge: the governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, the superintendent of education, the railroad commissioners, adjutant general, the commissioner of agriculture and immigration, the register of the land office. According to the report the archives in Louisiana are not in good condition nor are they well arranged.

Mr. T. P. Thompson, of New Orleans has published an *Index to a collection of Americana (relating principally to Louisiana), art and miscellanea* (New Orleans, 1912. 203 p.). This index covers about six thousand volumes in the private library of Mr. Thompson, who has spent about twenty years in collecting pamphlets, maps, and prints relating to the history of the state.

In a prefatory note Mr. Thompson states: "I am now nearly convinced that I have brought together every source book that may be needed to shed light on the past history of Louisiana." He further says — and this will delight the heart of every historical student — "Any student who desires to refer to my books is welcome as I look upon myself rather as a custodian than an owner."

Recent bibliographical publications relating to New Mexico seem to be scarce. B. M. Read's *Chronological digest of the documentos ineditos de archivo de las Indias* (Albuquerque, 1914. 161 p.) is a calendar of considerable importance not only for New Mexico but for the entire Spanish Southwest. Ralph E. Twitchell, *The Spanish archives of New Mexico* (Cedar Rapids, 1914. 2 v., 525, 683 p.)<sup>4</sup> is a calendar of documents in the office of the surveyor general at Santa Fé and in the Library of Congress.

For Texas there are several local bibliographies; among them Davis F. Eagleton's *Writers and writings of Texas* (New York, 1913. 390 p.) and *Publications of the University of Texas, 1882-1914* (Austin, 1914. 103 p.). The *Second biennial report* of the Texas Library and Historical Commission contains a list of transcripts from the British Public Record Office and from the archives of Mexico secured through the coöperation of the state library, the University of Texas, and the University of California. The same report also contains a calendar of the Mirabeau B. Lamar papers.

#### HISTORICAL SOCIETIES AND HISTORICAL COMMISSIONS

Each of the states in the Trans-Mississippi Southwest has one or more historical societies, state or local. Very little information is available in regard to the local societies. In Oklahoma, Arizona, and Arkansas the state societies receive some financial assistance from the state legislatures. In Louisiana the Louisiana Historical Association, which was organized for the purpose of collecting and preserving civil war records, is supported by the state and so is the Louisiana State Museum, which is also a collecting agency. The Louisiana Historical Society and the state historical societies of Texas and New Mexico receive

<sup>4</sup> Reviewed *ante*, 1: 605.

no state aid. The states of Arkansas, Texas, and Arizona have each a state supported office which does the work of a department of archives and history.

The Arkansas Historical Association was organized in January, 1903, at Fayetteville, under the direction of Mr. J. H. Reynolds, of the department of history in the University of Arkansas. Several hundred members were quickly enrolled in different parts of the state. The most important work of the association was the creating of public sentiment in favor of the preservation of the state's historical records. Legislation was secured in 1907, in 1909, and 1911, culminating in the formation of a permanent commission to act as state trustee for the collection and preservation of historical material relating to Arkansas. Mr. Reynolds, who laid the foundation of the association, and through its work prepared the way for the creation of the Arkansas History Commission, is now, as he has been since the beginning, the secretary of the association. The latter is now incorporated by law as an auxiliary of the historical commission. It has published four volumes of *Reports* consisting of proceedings of the association and of articles based on the researches of members in the various phases of local and state history. The last volume contains, among other matter, the correspondence of Governor James S. Conway, some papers relating to the Brooks-Baxter war, the papers of David O. Dodd, and a paper on the history of the constitutional convention of 1874 by J. W. House. The printing of the society is paid for out of appropriations by the legislature.

The Arkansas History Commission, a permanent commission consisting of nine members with a paid secretary, was created by an act of the legislature of 1909 and was more completely organized by an act of the legislature of 1911. Mr. Dallas T. Herndon was elected secretary in September, 1911. The commission is required by law to perform the functions of a department of archives and history, that is, to act as custodian of state and county archives, to collect historical material and to build up a state museum and art gallery.

The commission has recently removed to good quarters in the new state capitol. The equipment is adequate to meet all requirements for the present. During the past four years the

secretary, Mr. Herndon, has succeeded in making marked progress along the lines of activity contemplated by the founders of the commission. A library of original and secondary material relating to Arkansas history has been collected and organized in conformity with up-to-date methods. Several thousand archaeological and historical specimens have been installed in the museum. The collections include, among other things, nearly all the writings of Arkansas authors, files of newspapers, fairly complete files of all state reports, and several notable collections of papers of public men of Arkansas. Very recently Mr. Herndon secured tax records of the counties covering the period 1819-1870. He is compiling from these records a catalogue of the residents of the state to 1865.

Secretary Herndon issues a quarterly *Bulletin of information*, of which five numbers have appeared. It serves as a guide for students and investigators to the material stored in the collections of the commission. In this *Bulletin* have been published: "A bibliography of historical and literary works of Arkansans;" "An index to the Kie Oldham papers" relating to Arkansas history, 1860-1875; "The calendar of political and military documents of Arkansas, 1861-1865;" and lists of the state papers and private collections of L. C. Gulley, S. W. Williams, R. G. Jennings, and J. E. Knight, which cover the period 1814-1882.

The Oklahoma Historical Society was established under the auspices of the Oklahoma Press Association in May, 1893, largely through the efforts of Mr. S. E. Amos, now editor of a paper at Vanita, Oklahoma. It was made a state institution and given state support by statute in 1895 and since that time it has been supported by appropriations made biennially by the legislature. It is governed by a board of directors elected by the members. The funds of the society are in the hands of the state treasurer. For about two years after its organization it was operated as a kind of adjunct to the history department of the University of Oklahoma, its principal work being to collect and file the newspaper publications of the state. After it was made a state institution its headquarters were maintained at the University of Oklahoma until 1901 when it was transferred to Oklahoma City. The collection consists of books, pamphlets, and miscellaneous material relating to the history of the state and of the West in



general. About six hundred periodicals are received each week and the society now possesses eight thousand bound volumes of newspapers. In the museum are several thousand Indian relics and photographs and pictures of important personages in territorial and state history. Quarters for the collections of the society are furnished by the city in the Carnegie library building. Mr. W. P. Campbell, the present custodian, has been in charge since the organization of the society. The annual income from the state is at present three thousand dollars per year.

The society issues annual reports and a quarterly magazine called *Historia* which is devoted to the interests of the society and which is sent free to members. Each issue of the quarterly contains a list of accessions to the collections made during the previous three months.

The Louisiana Historical Society was first organized in 1836 with Judge Henry A. Bullard as president. After a few years of activity it declined and was reorganized in 1846 through the efforts of J. D. B. Debow, Charles Etienne Gayarré and François X. Martin. The moving spirit behind the organization was Mr. Gayarré, the historian, who was at the time secretary of state and who was engaged in the preparation of his monumental *Histoire de la Louisiane*. In 1860 the society was incorporated by legislative act and quarters were set aside in the state capitol, where Gayarré as secretary of state had collected a very good state library. During the civil war the collections of the society were scattered and the capitol was burned. In 1877 the society was reincorporated and its headquarters were removed to New Orleans. For a time it was housed with the remains of the state library. Later it was practically homeless for some years and the Tulane University library cared for its collections. Recently it has been given quarters in the historic *Casa Capitular*, or *Cabildo*, where it occupies the *sala capitular* in which the transfer of Louisiana to the United States took place in 1803.

The society possesses numerous valuable collections. Some of them were secured by Gayarré from France in 1846-1847. Since 1900 many additional transcripts have been secured from French archives and a number of important loan collections have been received. Among the valuable collections recently

located in the *Cabildo* are: the official acts of the superior council, 1719-1783; Spanish official documents from 1769-1803; a few early documents from Mobile and Biloxi as far back as 1717; municipal documents, 1805-1814; the *Cabildo* proceedings, 1782-1795; the mayor's messages, 1805-1810; and a fairly complete set of local newspapers from 1837 to the present time. It is estimated that the collections of the society contain nearly two hundred thousand papers. During the past year Mr. William Price has been calendaring the papers of the superior council. He completed the papers from the periods 1719-1743 and 1766-1769; having examined about eight of the one hundred and thirty-two boxes of French and Spanish documents which are in the possession of the society.

Since 1895 the Louisiana Historical Society has issued six volumes of *Publications*. The contents of the more recent issues include the following important titles: "The West Florida revolution," "Pierre Margry," "Pierre Soulé," "New Orleans," "The Ursuline nuns," "Charles Gayarré," "J. J. Audubon," "The mounds of Louisiana," "Moniteur de la Louisiane," "The boundaries of Louisiana," "Reports on Louisiana historical material," calendars of collections of the society, "The *code noir*," "The Marigny family," "The title to the Jesuits' plantation." The most important single publication of the society is the reprint of the *code noir* in volume five. Volume six consists of papers relating to the centennial celebration of the admission of Louisiana to statehood.

For many years after the death of Charles Gayarré the president of the society was Mr. Alcée Fortier. Mr. Gaspar Cusachs is now president and Miss Grace King is secretary. The society receives no support from the state, and therefore depends for its entire income upon the dues of the membership of about four hundred.

The Louisiana Historical Association, of New Orleans, is an organization formed for the purpose of collecting and preserving material relating to the civil war. It is housed in a very good building next door to the Howard Memorial library and is supported by small state appropriations. The collections are of great value but are not easily accessible to the student. The state has secured photographic copies of the civil war records

of Louisiana troops which are in the possession of the war department. These transcripts have been or will be deposited with the Louisiana Historical Association.

The historical records of the state of Louisiana are very badly scattered, as one may readily ascertain by examining Mr. Scroggs' report on the state archives. In addition to the collections in the state offices and those under control of the Louisiana Historical Society and the Louisiana Historical Association, the Louisiana State Museum possesses a large collection which is now available along with that of the Louisiana Historical Society. The libraries of Tulane University and of Louisiana State University contain some collections. The state library in New Orleans has a nearly complete collection of state documents and the city archives office in New Orleans has, in addition to the municipal records, a very good file of the New Orleans newspapers published during the nineteenth century.

The Texas Historical Association was established in 1897 at Austin. It has no connection with the state government and receives no state support. A valuable collection of historical material made by the association was presented several years ago to the University of Texas. From the beginning in 1897 the association published the *Quarterly of the Texas State Historical Association* until 1912 when the name of the publication was changed to the *Southwestern historical quarterly*, of which three volumes have been published, making nineteen in all. The quality of the *Quarterly* has always been good and during its nineteen years of existence it has furnished a medium of expression for a most active historical society. The managing editor is Mr. E. C. Barker of the University of Texas. Mrs. A. B. Looscan is the president of the association.

The Texas State Library and Historical Commission, which corresponds in some ways to the departments of archives and history in other states, was established in 1907 by the state legislature. The commission consists of the senior professor of history in the University of Texas, the state superintendent of education, and three other members appointed by the governor. It has coöperated with the University of Texas, the University of California, and the Library of Congress in securing transcripts from the Mexican and Spanish archives and has

published two biennial reports. The first *Report* (Austin, 1912) contains the "Secret journals of the senate, Republic of Texas, 1836-1845," edited by E. W. Winkler, secretary of the commission. The *Second biennial report* (Austin, 1914) contains in addition to other matter "A calendar of the Lamar papers" prepared by Miss Elizabeth H. West, and a list of transcripts from the archives of Mexico and from the British Public Record Office which have secured through the coöperation of the commission, the University of Texas and the University of California. Mr. E. W. Winkler has also edited and published through the commission *The journal of the secession convention of Texas* (Austin, 1912).

There are no local historical societies of note in Texas. The Texas Historical Society of Galveston, Texas, which has made small collections of material, is now inactive.

The Historical Society of New Mexico was founded in 1859 and was reorganized in 1880. Since the latter date it has been steadily at work in preserving material of historic interest connected with New Mexico. The collections of the society find an appropriate home in the ancient Palace at Santa Fé, one of the historic buildings of the United States. It is estimated that nearly 10,000 persons visit the society's quarters in the Palace every year. Among the important collections are those of antique pottery and stone implements representing the aboriginal civilizations, collections illustrating the long period of Spanish and Mexican sovereignty from 1598 to 1846, and a collection of historical manuscripts, which is now the only important collection of original documents in New Mexico. Former Governor L. Bradford Prince is president of the society.

The office of Arizona historian was created in 1909 under the territorial régime. It was first held by Mulford Windsor, who was succeeded by Miss Sharlott Hall. When Arizona was admitted as a state, Mr. Thomas Edwin Farrish was appointed historian, the office being supported by appropriations made by the state. It possesses a small but good library of Arizoniana and many manuscripts, photographs, pictures, maps, and recorded interviews with pioneers. During the year 1915 the historian issued two volumes of the *History of Arizona under Spanish, Mexican and American rule*,<sup>5</sup> bringing the account down to

the organization of the territory in 1863. During the present year Mr. Farrish expects to publish two additional volumes of the history, bringing the story to about 1873. These volumes include an account of the organization of the territory, its Indian wars and massacres, and the various legislative proceedings.

The membership of the Pioneers' Historical Society, located at Tucson, Arizona, consists entirely of pioneers and their descendants. This society is supported by a small state appropriation but it does not do active historical work. It has a fair library, and a collection of many old papers published in Arizona.

The most noted collection of Arizoniana is that of Dr. Joseph A. Munk in the Southwestern Museum, Los Angeles, California. Dr. Munk has published a calendar of this collection.

The most important recent historical society meeting in the Southwest was that of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association in New Orleans, April 22-24, 1915; this was attended by representative historians from many regions of the middle West. The following papers on the Trans-Mississippi Southwest were read and will either be published in the next volume of the *Proceedings* of the Association or will appear in the *MISSISSIPPI VALLEY HISTORICAL REVIEW*: "A note on the organization of the oldest school for girls in the Mississippi valley," by Miss Caroline Francis Richardson; "History of the black code," by J. J. McLoughlin; "New Orleans and the first years of the American revolution," by James Alton James; "Rural life in the lower Mississippi valley about 1803," by William O. Scroggs; "Louisiana and the secession movement in the early fifties," by M. J. White; "Collections of historical material in Louisiana," by William Beer; "Looking backward to La Salle," by John Lee Webster; "Some geographic influences in Mississippi valley history," by Frederick V. Emerson; "Spanish reaction against the French advance toward New Mexico," by William E. Dunn; "The Indian policy of Bernardo de Galvez," by Miss Elizabeth West; "Loyalists in West Florida and the Natchez district," by W. H. Siebert; "The African apprentice bill," by Miss Stella Herron; "Early Louisiana justice," by Henry L. Griffin; "Attitude of the newspapers

<sup>5</sup> To be reviewed later.

of the United States toward the Texas revolution," by James E. Winston.

The program of the thirty-first annual meeting of the American Historical Association held in Washington, D.C., December 27-31, 1915, contains the following titles relating to southwestern history: "Early Pueblo missions in New Mexico," by Mr. L. Bradford Prince; "The archives of the Indies: their history and suggestions for their exploitation," by Mr. R. R. Hill, of the University of New Mexico; "Organization internationale pour l'étude des archives des Indes à Seville," by Mr. Rafael Altamira, of the University of Madrid.

#### PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY

Published studies of prehistoric antiquity in the Trans-Mississippi Southwest have not been numerous during recent years and such as have appeared deal principally with the extreme Southwest. In this field the work is done, to a large extent, by non-residents of the regions. Local collections of antiquities, however, have been made and these are being added to by the historical societies and museums of each state. Among the first publications which should be mentioned is H. Buchat's *Manuel d'archaeologie Americaine* (Paris, p. 773), which includes valuable studies of the Pueblo civilization of Arizona and New Mexico and of the mounds of the Mississippi valley. Clement L. Webster has published a series of three papers on "Archaeological and ethnological researches in southwestern New Mexico," in the *Archaeological bulletin* (October, 1912, January and March, 1913). Among other publications dealing with antiquities of the Southwest may be mentioned the following: Hector Alliot, "Fouilles de Tyuonyi, village prehistorique des Tewa, Nouveau Mexique," in *Journal de la Société Americaine de Paris*, volume ix; T. L. Eyerly, "The buried city of the Panhandle," in Ochiltree county, Texas, in the *Archaeological bulletin*, 1912; Jesse Walter Fewkes, "Casa Grande, Arizona" and "Antiquities of the upper Verde river, Arizona," in the *Twenty-eighth report* of the bureau of American ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution (Washington, 1912); Ellsworth Huntington, "American archaeology," in *Harper's magazine* (January, 1912), dealing with the cliff dwellers of New Mexico; E.

Dana Johnson, "Prehistoric Indian ruins" which were found in New Mexico, in *Overland* (December, 1913); Felix J. Koch, "Dawn of architecture," *American antiquarian* (January, 1912), a study of prehistoric ruins in New Mexico; Charles B. Moore, "Some aboriginal sites on Red river" in the *Journal of the Academy of Natural Science of Philadelphia* (volume xiv, 1912), and "Some aboriginal sites in Louisiana and Arkansas," in volume xvi of the same publication (Philadelphia, 1913); Nels E. Nelson, "Ruins of prehistoric New Mexico" in the *American Museum journal* (Feb., 1913), a study of ruins in the Rio Grande valley; Grace Ellis Taft, "An Arizona pictograph" in the *American Antiquarian* (July, 1913), the description of a rock near Phoenix, Arizona, bearing pictographs; H. Newell Wardle, "The people of the flints; recent archaeological discoveries along the Red river, Arkansas" in *Harper's magazine* (January, 1913); *Bulletin* number 54, United States bureau of American ethnology, on *Physiography of the Rio Grande valley, New Mexico, in relation to Pueblo culture*, containing three papers by Edgar L. Hewett, Julius Henderson, and W. W. Robbins.

#### BIOGRAPHY, DIARIES, AND MEMOIRS

The Southwest is perhaps behind nearly all other regions of the United States in regard to the quantity as well as the quality of biographical studies. Southwestern biography offers to the worker in history a fruitful field for research. In recent years some interesting volumes of memoirs have been published and it is likely that the supply of this sort of historical literature will increase in the future. Of general biographical interest is *A biographical congressional directory* (Washington, 1913. 1136 p.), which covers the period 1774-1911. It is issued as *Senate document* no. 654, 61 congress, 2 session. Another work of a general nature is Mamie Yeary's *Reminiscences of the boys in gray, 1861-1865* (Dallas, 1912. 904 p.). This book contains biographical sketches of several hundred confederate veterans who now reside in Texas. A book of less importance is Katie Daffan's *Texas heroes* (Boston, 1912. 165 p.), which is designed as a historical reader for schools.

Michael Ackerman's "After the battle of Pleasant Hill, Louis-

iana," published in the *Annals of Iowa* for July, 1913, is a story of civil war service by a federal soldier who was captured at the battle of Pleasant Hill. Two brief studies of General Beauregard have recently appeared: Beatrice Van C. Meagan's *P. G. T. Beauregard* (Washington, 1915. 16 p.) and Gamaliel Bradford's "P. G. T. Beauregard" in *Neale's monthly* for March, 1913. Bradford has also a study of "Judah P. Benjamin," the confederate cabinet officer, in the *Atlantic monthly*, June, 1913. Thomas F. Berry's *Four years with Morgan and Forrest* (Oklahoma City, 1914. 476 p.) is a book of recollections by a confederate soldier. Major Thomas L. Broun's *Doctor William LeRoy Broun* (New York, 1912. 247 p.) is a collection of biographical papers relating to his brother, the college president. Dr. Broun was perhaps the foremost leader in the field of technical education in the Southwest after the civil war. His work was done in Georgia, Tennessee, Texas, and Alabama. Trinity College, North Carolina, has published *The military reminiscences of General William R. Boggs, C. S. A.* (1913. 115 p.)<sup>6</sup> edited by Mr. W. K. Boyd, of the department of history in Trinity College. General Boggs served in the Trans-Mississippi department during the last two years of the war and these memoirs contain sharp criticisms of the policy of the confederate government. W. C. Sprague's *Davy Crockett* (New York, 1915. 189 p.)<sup>7</sup> is a popular biography for general reading and for use in schools. The biography of a Texas negro leader is to be found in Mrs. Maude C. Hare's *Norris Wright Cuney: a tribune of the black people* (New York, 1914. 230 p.).

The most valuable diaries and books of recollections about the civil war from the southern viewpoint have been those of the southern women. Among the very best of these is Sarah Morgan Dawson's *A confederate girl's diary* (Boston, 1913. 439 p.)<sup>8</sup>. The writer describes life in New Orleans, Baton Rouge, and adjacent country, during the years 1862-1865. Mr. E. W. Winkler, of the Texas state library, has edited the *Diary of Ephraim Shelby Dodd*, a confederate soldier from Texas. The beginnings of the Episcopal church in Texas are described in Wil-

<sup>6</sup> Reviewed *ante*, 1: 131.

<sup>7</sup> To be reviewed later.

<sup>8</sup> Reviewed *ante*, 1: 150.



son Gregg's *Alexander Gregg, first bishop of Texas* (Sewanee, Tennessee, 1912. 138 p.). Mr. W. O. Hart, of New Orleans, has described his own experiences in "A boy's recollections of the civil war," which appeared in the Mississippi Historical Society, *Publications*, volume XII. William E. Hughes, a Texas confederate soldier, has printed for private circulation his *Journal of a grandfather* (St. Louis, 1912). Its principal interest lies in its description of civil war conditions and of the confederate artillery service. The Catholic Historical Society has recently published in its *Historical records and studies* (1914), Reverend Thomas J. Campbell's "Le Moyne d'Iberville."

An intensely interesting autobiography of a reformed or reclaimed western outlaw is Al J. Jennings' *Beating back* (New York, 1914. 351 p.). Jennings was assisted by Will Irwin, who put the account into literary form. Presumably it is a fairly accurate account of frontier conditions in Oklahoma and the Indian Territory nearly a generation ago. Mr. James W. Nicholson, of Louisiana State University, has published in the *Stories of Dixie* (New York, 1915. 241 p.) the memoirs of his boyhood days in northern Louisiana and in the confederate army. Soldier life in Louisiana on the federal side is described in several chapters of George Haven Putnam's *Memoirs of my youth, 1844-1865* (New York, 1914. 447 p.).<sup>9</sup>

The ablest leader of the Cherokee Indians has secured adequate appreciation in Rachael Caroline Eaton's *John Ross and the Cherokee Indians*.<sup>10</sup> A note by the late Lyman C. Draper on "John Peter Salling," who made a trip from Virginia to New Orleans before the middle of the eighteenth century, is published in the MISSISSIPPI VALLEY HISTORICAL REVIEW for September, 1914. Political, social, and educational conditions in Louisiana on the eve of the civil war are illustrated by the documents published in *W. T. Sherman as college president* (Cleveland, 1912. 339 p.), edited by Walter L. Fleming. An account of "William Walker's designs on Cuba," by William O. Scroggs, is published in the MISSISSIPPI VALLEY HISTORICAL REVIEW for September, 1914. In the *American historical review*, July, 1914, I. J. Cox has a paper on "General Wilkinson and his later

<sup>9</sup> Reviewed *ante*, 2: 144.

<sup>10</sup> Reviewed *ante*, 2: 293.

intrigues with the Spaniard." John Carl Parish, *The man with the iron hand* (Boston, 1913. 288 p.)<sup>11</sup> is an account of Henri de Tonty and the coming of the French into the Mississippi valley. Mrs. Mabel Washburn Anderson, of Pryor, Oklahoma, has recently published a brief sketch of the life of Stand Watie, a Cherokee Indian who reached the rank of brigadier-general in the confederate army. Of considerable value is J. W. Cromwell's *Negro in American history* (Washington, 1914), which is mainly biographical.

#### MONOGRAPHS AND GENERAL TREATISES

In addition to the works of biography and antiquities which have been mentioned elsewhere there have been numerous publications and books bearing more or less directly on the Trans-Mississippi Southwest. Among the general treatises which contain some material of interest relating to this field are: McLaughlin and Hart, *Cyclopedia of American government* (New York, 1914. 3 v.),<sup>12</sup> Seymour Dunbar, *The history of travel in America* (Indianapolis, 1915. 4 v.),<sup>13</sup> which is very useful for the pictures it contains; George Lockhart Rives, *United States and Mexico, 1821-1848* (New York, 1913. 2 v., 1446 p.);<sup>14</sup> Abbé D. M. A. Magnan, *Histoire de la race française aux Etats-Unis* (Paris, 1913. 361 p.); John Finley, *The French in the heart of America* (New York, 1915. 431 p.);<sup>15</sup> Robert McNutt McElroy, *The winning of the far West* (New York, 1914. 384 p.);<sup>16</sup> Glenn D. Bradley, *Winning the Southwest: a story of conquest* (Chicago, 1912. 225 p.); Paul Chrisler Phillips, *The West in the diplomacy of the American revolution* (University of Illinois, *Studies in the social sciences*, II, nos. 2 and 3, 1914. 247 p.);<sup>17</sup> Catherine Coman, *Industrial beginnings of the far West* (New York, 1912. 2 vol.); Gaillard Hunt, *Life in America one hundred years ago* (New York, 1914. 298 p.),<sup>18</sup> containing some matter relating to Louis-

<sup>11</sup> Reviewed *ante*, 1: 156.

<sup>12</sup> Reviewed *ante*, 1: 450.

<sup>13</sup> Reviewed in this number.

<sup>14</sup> Reviewed *ante*, 1: 147.

<sup>15</sup> Reviewed *ante*, 2: 286.

<sup>16</sup> Reviewed *ante*, 1: 598.

<sup>17</sup> Reviewed *ante*, 1: 302.

<sup>18</sup> Reviewed *ante*, 1: 579.

iana; A. C. Cole, *Whig party in the South* (Washington, 1913);<sup>19</sup> W. W. Sweet, *The Methodist Episcopal church and the civil war* (Cincinnati, 1912. 225 p.).<sup>20</sup>

Of more immediately local interest are: P. J. Hamilton, *Mobile of the five flags* (Mobile, 1913. 408 p.),<sup>21</sup> containing much material relating to Louisiana; Ralph J. Smith, *Reminiscences of the civil war* (San Marcos, Texas, 1912); J. M. Polk "The reminiscences of a confederate soldier" in *North and South American review* (Austin, 1912); M. L. B. Bankston, *Campfire stories of the Mississippi valley campaign* (New Orleans, 1914); Donald E. Smith, *Viceroy of New Spain* (University of California, 1912. 293 p.);<sup>22</sup> Frank Bond, *Historical sketch of Louisiana and the Louisiana purchase* (Washington, 1912).

Several important publications relating to the American Indians in the Southwest have recently appeared. By far the most comprehensive and valuable of these is Miss Annie Heloise Abel's *The American Indian as slaveholder and secessionist*, of which volume 1 (Cleveland, 1913. 394 p.)<sup>23</sup> has been published. This volume is devoted to a study of Indian territory conditions on the eve of the civil war. Two other volumes now in preparation will bring the story of the civilized tribes through the civil war and the period of the reconstruction. Miss Abel has also edited for publication by the Indian office (1914), *The official correspondence of James S. Calhoun while Indian agent at Santa Fé and superintendent of Indian affairs in New Mexico*. The papers cover the years 1849-1852. W. H. Ryus in his *Second William Penn* (1914) tells of his life among the Indians of Oklahoma and elsewhere in the West. Two other publications on Indians must be mentioned: Anselm Weber, *The Navajo Indians* (St. Michaels, Ariz., 1914. 290 p.), and Warren K. Moorehead, *The American Indian in the United States, 1850-1914* (Andover, Mass., 1915. 440 p.).<sup>24</sup>

In the field of state and local history there are numerous publications, the more important of which are named below. Many

<sup>19</sup> Reviewed *ante*, 1: 471.

<sup>20</sup> Reviewed *ante*, 1: 460.

<sup>21</sup> Reviewed *ante*, 1: 319.

<sup>22</sup> Reviewed *ante*, 1: 144.

<sup>23</sup> Reviewed in this number.

<sup>24</sup> Reviewed *ante*, 2: 292.

publications in local history are somewhat inaccessible on account of the fact that they are printed privately.

The student of educational history will be interested in Stephen B. Weeks' *History of public education in Arkansas* (Washington, 1912. 131 p.),<sup>25</sup> a bulletin of the United States bureau of education. General Powell Clayton, the reconstruction governor of Arkansas, in *Aftermath of the civil war in Arkansas* (New York, 1915), undertakes to explain the ins and outs of reconstruction politics in Arkansas.

Starr's *Encyclopedia of Oklahoma* (1913), appears to be a publication of much the same character as Fortier's *Louisiana* mentioned elsewhere. Other publications relating to Oklahoma are: A. Cantonwine, *Star forty-six, Oklahoma* (Oklahoma City, 1912. 334 p.); Rebecca L. Finch, *Oklahoma book* (Oklahoma City, 1915) containing material in regard to the history, industries, and institutions of the state; Robert Park, *History of the Oklahoma state penitentiary* (McAlester, 1914. 144 p.).

Publications relating to Louisiana history contain several titles of interest, among them: Alcée Fortier, *Louisiana* (New Orleans, 1914. 2100 p.), a three-volume publication in the form of a cyclopedia. Of some historical value is Fortier's *Louisiana folk tales in French dialect and English translation* (American Folklore Society, 1914. 122 p.). A documentary publication relating to Louisiana is *Documentos historicos de la Florida y la Luisiana, siglos XVI al XVIII* (Madrid, 1912. 466 p.), edited by Manuel Serrana y Sanz. Eliza Ripley's *Social life in old New Orleans* (New York, 1912. 331 p.), is a book of reminiscences of life in New Orleans and East Baton Rouge parish during the second quarter of the nineteenth century. Two recent legal publications will be of interest to students of the civil law and of state constitutional law: Theodore Cotonio, *Reference table to the amendments of the constitutions of 1898, revised civil code, revised code of practice, revised statutes and the acts of Louisiana* (New Orleans, 1912. 97 p.); W. O. Hart, *Comparison of the constitutions of 1898 and 1913 and other articles relating to former constitutions* (New Orleans, 1914. 60 p.).

Two publications resulting from studies at the University of Texas and the University of California which deal with the

<sup>25</sup> To be reviewed later.

boundaries and frontier history of Louisiana and Texas are: Herbert E. Bolton, *Athanase de Mézierès and the Louisiana-Texas frontier, 1768-1780* (Cleveland, 1914. 2 v.);<sup>26</sup> Thomas M. Marshall, *History of the western boundary of the Louisiana purchase, 1819-1841* (University of California, 1915. 266 p.).<sup>27</sup> Local publications dealing with the history of Texas are numerous. On the Spanish period we have the following titles: Anne E. Hughes, *Beginnings of Spanish settlement in the El Paso district* (University of California, 1914);<sup>28</sup> Herbert E. Bolton, *Spanish activities on the lower Trinity river, 1776-1821* (Austin, 1914), *Spanish occupation of Texas, 1519-1690* (Austin, 1914), and *Texas in the middle of the eighteenth century* (University of California, 1915. 458 p.).<sup>29</sup> Following are titles of general works on a more recent period: Justin H. Smith, *The annexation of Texas* (New York, 1912), a comprehensive account based on careful research; J. H. Wheeler, *Historical facts of the state of Texas* (Bryan, Texas, 1914); D. W. Roberts, *Rangers and sovereignty* (San Antonio, 1914. 190 p.); James T. De Shields, *The border wars of Texas* (Tioga, Texas, 1912. 400 p.), an account of the wars between the pioneer settlers and the Indian tribes. Of more local interest are the following: S. O. Young, *A thumbnail history of the city of Houston* (Houston, 1912. 184 p.); B. H. Carroll, *Standard history of Houston* (Knoxville, Tenn., 1912. 499 p.); B. B. Paddock, *History of central and western Texas* (Chicago, 1912. 2 v.); M. P. G. Tiling, *History of the German element in Texas from 1820 to 1850* (Houston, 1913. 225 p.). The economic historian will welcome *Studies in farm tenancy*, published by the University of Texas department of extension (Austin, 1915. 151 p.).

Additions are rapidly being made to the historical literature relating to Arizona and New Mexico. Among recent titles are the following: John T. Hughes, *Doniphan's expedition, an account of the conquest of New Mexico* (Washington, 1915, 202 p.), a reprint; L. B. Prince, *A concise history of New Mexico* (Cedar Rapids, 1912. 272 p.), a revision and condensation of an earlier book by the same author; L. B. Prince, *Spanish mission*

<sup>26</sup> Reviewed *ante*, 1: 324.

<sup>27</sup> Reviewed *ante*, 2: 149.

<sup>28</sup> Reviewed *ante*, 1: 474.

<sup>29</sup> To be reviewed later.

*churches of New Mexico* (Cedar Rapids, 1915);<sup>30</sup> B. M. Read, *Illustrated history of New Mexico* (Santa Fe, 1912. 812 p.); Ralph E. Twitchell, *The leading facts of New Mexican history* (Cedar Rapids, 1912. 631 p.); A. B. Reagan, *Don Diego, or the Pueblo uprising of 1680* (New York, 1914. 352 p.); T. E. Farish, *History of Arizona* (Phoenix, 1915. 2 v.).

## PERIODICALS

Papers relating to the history of the Southwest have recently appeared in all of the principal historical journals. In the MISSISSIPPI VALLEY HISTORICAL REVIEW the following papers which relate more or less directly to the Trans-Mississippi Southwest have been published: James A. James, "Louisiana as a factor in American diplomacy, 1795-1800" (June, 1914); Eugene C. Barker, "The United States and Mexico, 1835-1837" (June, 1914); M. M. Quaife, "Critical evaluation of the sources of western history" (September, 1914); I. J. Cox, "Pan-American relations of Jefferson and Wilkinson" (September, 1914); Clarence E. Carter, "Some aspects of the British administration in West Florida" (December, 1914); William R. Manning, "Diplomacy concerning the Santa Fé road" (March, 1915); Herbert E. Bolton, "Location of La Salle's colony on the gulf of Mexico" (September, 1915); Susan M. Reed, "British cartography of the Mississippi valley in the eighteenth century" (September, 1915); William E. Dunn, "Spanish reaction against the French advance toward New Mexico, 1717-1727" (December, 1915).

In recent years the *American historical review* has given considerable space to articles on southwestern history, among which are: I. J. Cox, "American intervention in West Florida" (January, 1912); George L. Rives, "Mexican diplomacy on the eve of war with the United States" (January, 1913); a letter of George Rogers Clark to Genet in 1794 in regard to a proposed French expedition against Louisiana (July, 1913); Alfred H. Stone, "The cotton factorage system of the southern states" (April, 1915); W. S. Robertson, "The United States and Spain, 1822" (July, 1915). In the issue for July, 1915, appears an important document edited by Clarence E. Carter entitled, "Observations of Superintendent John Stuart and Governor James

<sup>30</sup> To be reviewed later.

Grant of East Florida on the proposed plan of 1764 for the future management of Indian affairs." This paper, which is from the British Public Record Office, contains some interesting material in regard to Indian affairs of the Southwest.

Noteworthy articles in other periodicals are: G. Foreman, "Plight of the full blood Indians," in the *Outlook* (January 17, 1914); Ruth McEnery Stuart, "American backgrounds for fiction: Arkansas, Louisiana and the Gulf country," in the *Bookman* (August, 1914); a letter of E. C. Barker on historical study and research in the South, in the *Nation* (July 2, 1914); David Y. Thomas, "Direct legislation in Arkansas," in *Political science quarterly* (March, 1914); C. B. Galbreath, "Provision for state wide initiative and referendum in Oklahoma" in *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* (May, 1912); George C. Lay, "Interstate controversies arising from injury to commerce, navigation and public health" in *Journal of American history*, volume vi, relating to Louisiana; Alexander Franz, "Die erste deutsche Einwanderung in das Mississippi" in *Deutsch-amerikanische Geschichtsblätter*, volume xii; Adrien Loie, "Comment on lancit une affaire coloniale il y a cent ans" in *Bulletin géographique historique et descriptive* (1912); in regard to Louisiana; "Ursulines of New Orleans" in American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia, *Records* (1912); Grace King, "Old Louisiana" in *Country life in America* (November, 1912); "Old creole courtyards" in the *Craftsman* (May, 1912); William O. Scroggs, "Parish government in Louisiana" in *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* (May, 1913); Lincoln S. Cornish, "Colonial New Orleans" in the *Pan-American magazine* (November, 1913); Edgar S. Maclay, "The battle of New Orleans half won at sea" in the *Magazine of history* (January, 1913); in the same issue, W. C. Gaynor, "Acadians and Acadians," a comparison of Acadians in Louisiana with Acadians in Canada; Louis Pelzer, "Spanish land grants of upper Louisiana" in the *Iowa journal of history and politics* (January, 1913); Henri Gravier, "Law et la Louisiane en 1717," in *Nouvelle revue* (December, 1913), and "La colonization de la Louisiane" in the same magazine for April, 1914; L. D. Scisco, "The track of Ponce de Leon in 1513" in the American Geographical and Sta-

tistical Society, *Bulletin* (October, 1913); J. Muller, "Creole beauties and some passionate pilgrims" in the *Century* (1914); Frederick Trevor Hill, "Adventures in American diplomacy: inside history of the Louisiana purchase" in the *Atlantic monthly* (May, 1914).

Material relating to Texas in periodicals is abundant. The *Southwestern historical quarterly*, formerly the *Texas Historical Association quarterly*, during the past two years has printed the following noteworthy titles: "Early settlements for the annexation of California," "The beginnings of the association movement in Texas;" "Southern opposition to the annexation of Texas;" "British correspondence concerning Texas;" "The association convention in Texas;" "Harris county, 1822-1845;" "Allan's reminiscences of Texas;" "Texas versus White;" "New York and the independence of Texas;" "The constitution of Texas, 1845;" "A letter from Vera Cruz in 1847."

Among other articles in periodicals relating to Texas may be mentioned: Frederic William Simonds, "Geographic influences in the development of Texas" in *Journal of geography* (1912); Lincoln S. Cornish, "The brave tale of Texas" in *Pan-American magazine* (1912); Mrs. Andrew Rose, "Old Spanish missions in Texas" in the *American monthly* (1912); Bennett H. Young, "Texas cavalry expedition, 1861-1862, into New Mexico," in the *Confederate veteran* (March, 1913); Lieutenant Colonel J. K. Mizner, "A long march," from Texas to North Dakota, in the *Journal of United States Cavalry Association* (March, 1913); "Texas rangers" in the *Independent* (May 8, 1913); S. Lanier, "A Texas trail in the 70's" in the *Outlook* (November, 1913).

In New Mexico, *Old Santa Fé: a magazine of history, archaeology, genealogy and biography* has been published quarterly beginning with July, 1913. The contents relate mainly to the history of New Mexico. Among noteworthy articles printed in this magazine are: W. H. H. Allison, "Colonel Francisco Perea" (October, 1913); L. B. Bloom, "New Mexico under Mexican administration, 1821-1846;" E. B. Burton, "Taos rebellion" (October, 1913).

In the American Historical Association, *Annual report* for 1911 (Washington, 1913), E. C. Barker has a paper on "Public



opinion in Texas preceding the revolution” and I. J. Cox has one on “Monroe and the early Mexican revolutionary agents.” The same association’s *Report* for 1912 (Washington, 1914) contains a study by U. B. Phillips on “The economics of slavery, 1815-1860.” James E. Winston’s “Kentucky volunteers in the Texas revolution” appeared in the Kentucky Historical Society *Register* for May, 1913. An article of wider scope is Louis Pelzer’s “Economic factors in the acquisition of Louisiana” in the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, *Proceedings*, volume vi. The Arkansas Bar Association has printed in volume xv of its *Proceedings* (1912) “The constitutional convention of 1874 and its reminiscences,” by J. W. House.

#### SCHOOL AND COLLEGE WORK

In the Southwest the future of historical research depends very largely upon the character of the work in schools and colleges, which must be relied on to create an interest in and prepare students for historical studies in later years. In each state of the region covered in this survey there are local organizations of history teachers in the larger cities and a state organization which is usually a section of the State Teachers’ Association. One of the best local organizations is the New Orleans High School History Teachers’ Association, of which Miss Eleanor Riggs of the Sophie B. Wright high school is president, and Miss Sophie Hanson of the Esplanade Avenue high school, is secretary. The object of the association is to promote better teaching of history in the city high schools. The history teachers’ section of the Texas State Teachers’ Association is an example of the best type of the state-wide historical organization. It holds one meeting a year and a considerable interest has been developed. The history faculty of the University of Texas publishes for this history teachers’ section, the *Texas history teachers’ bulletin*, which appears three times a year and has just completed its third volume. The *Bulletin* contains brief practical articles, suggestions, descriptions, news notes, and reprints of articles from educational journals, and recently a department of source readings in local history has been added. Among the papers published in the *Bulletin* are: “Local history in the Cleburne schools;” “History teaching in Texas;” “History in

the San Marcos high school;" and once a year is published the *Proceedings of the history section of the State Teachers' Association*. The history teachers' section of the Oklahoma State Teachers' Association is considering a proposition to organize a separate Oklahoma History Teachers' Association.

In very few high schools of this region is state or local history taught consistently. Most of the high schools follow the recommendations of the Committee of Seven and offer four years of work in history of which, as a rule, two years are compulsory. State history is, however, taught in the lower grades in all the states, usually in the fifth or sixth grades.

The following list of text-books in state history recently published will indicate to a certain extent the importance of the subject in the grades: Charles H. Roberts, *Essential facts of Oklahoma history and civics* (Chicago, 1914. 258 p.); Evans and Bunn, *Oklahoma civics and history* (second edition, Oklahoma City, 1913. 244 p.); S. M. Barrett, *Government in Oklahoma* (Oklahoma City, 1913). The publishers of several popular text-books in United States history have added supplements of state history; such as, *A history of Oklahoma for schools* (Scribner's New York, 1913. 44 p.) issued as a supplement to Gordy's *History of the United States*.

Among other new texts for elementary schools may be mentioned: Barker, Potts and Ramsdell, *A school history of Texas* (Chicago, 1912. 384 p.); Pennybacker, *History of Texas for schools* (revised edition, Austin, 1912. 412 p.), and Read, *Popular elementary history of New Mexico* (Santa Fé, 1914. 186 p.). For several years the adopted texts in Louisiana graded schools have been King and Ficklen, *Stories from Louisiana history* and Magruder, *History of Louisiana*. In Arkansas Reynold's *Makers of Arkansas history* has had wide use. The city of New Orleans has recently adopted a text-book for the eighth grade, *The New Orleans book* (New Orleans, 1915. 177 p.), by Emma C. Richey and Evalina Prescott Kean; it is a volume dealing with the history, geography, and industries of the city and its tributary territory.

The college work in local and western history is of course of more importance, since it has a more direct bearing upon later research work. In the University of Arkansas the department

of history is making a collection of southern, southwestern, and state history, and, following a general course on the "Civil war and reconstruction," it offers a course of a seminary nature on "Reconstruction in Arkansas." The students are expected during the summer to consult the files of county papers, county records, and similar sources for material, and upon their return to the university to prepare monographs under the direction of the instructor.

The University of Oklahoma offers a wealth of instruction in local and western history. Among the courses listed are: "The West;" "History of Oklahoma;" "Territorial expansion;" "Spain in North America, with special attention to the territory now within the United States;" and two seminary courses in southwestern history and in Oklahoma history. An instructor who for three years spent his time in the field collecting historical materials is in charge of research work and collections in local and western history. Henry Kendall College, one of the smaller institutions of Oklahoma, offers a course in "The history of Oklahoma" which is treated as a phase of the western expansion of the United States.

At the Louisiana State University courses are offered in "Louisiana history," and "The Southwest," and, by the department of political science, a course in "The development of the Louisiana constitution." In connection with these courses advanced students prepare brief monographs as part of the work required for the M. A. degree. The university has fairly good collections in state history.

The University of Texas is a leader among the southwestern institutions in developing the field of local history. The late Mr. Garrison began the work years ago and it is now well carried on by a very competent staff. Among the courses offered are: "Spanish and French colonization in the United States;" "History of Latin America;" "The Spanish Southwest;" "The Anglo-American Southwest, 1803-1850," and "Later United States history." In connection with the three last named courses graduate students prepare master's essays, using in their research the ample collections of local material in the University of Texas library. Among the courses in political science should be mentioned one on "State and local government in

Texas." In quantity and in quality the published results of work begun at the University of Texas far surpass that done by any other college or university in the region under survey.

At the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts the library is fairly well supplied with material bearing upon local history and a thesis course is offered in the "History and government of New Mexico." At the University of New Mexico Mr. R. R. Hill has recently been engaged for the purpose of developing work in Spanish-American history and institutions.

In the graduate departments of some of the larger northern universities considerable attention is given to work in southwestern history, notably in the Latin-American field. Leading in this work perhaps is the University of California, but important studies have also been inaugurated at Columbia University, Harvard University, University of Illinois, and University of Missouri. The candidate for the doctor's degree must still go outside of the Southwest for more advanced instruction and better facilities in research.

#### DOCTORAL DISSERTATIONS

Of much value in the field of southwestern history, is the work of instructors and graduate students in the larger universities, especially the work done in dissertations for the doctor's degree. Nearly all of the universities which offer graduate work leading to the doctor's degree are situated outside of this region. But their students are finding in the history of the Southwest a fruitful field for research. The following titles are taken from the lists of doctoral dissertations in progress which were published by Mr. Jameson in the *American historical review* during the past two years; the name of the university at which the work is being done is in parenthesis after the title of the dissertation: Reuben McKittrick, "Legislative disposition of public lands in Texas" (Wisconsin); Lucia Von L. Becker, "History of the admission of new states into the union" (Chicago); V. W. Crane, "The southern frontier of the English colonies in America, 1670-1763: relations with the Indians, French and Spanish" (Pennsylvania); Jane M. Berry, "Relations between the United States and Spain in the Southwest, 1793-1795" (Chicago); N. M. Surrey, "Commerce and industry in Louisiana during the

French régime" (Columbia); C. B. Goodykoontz, "The province of Louisiana under Spain" (California); E. P. Puckett, "The free negro in Louisiana" (Harvard); T. B. Martin, "The confirmation of foreign land titles in the acquired territories of the United States" (Harvard); W. E. Dunn, "Spanish and French relations in the United States, 1675-1763" (Columbia); V. A. Moody, "Plantations in Louisiana" (Michigan); E. S. Brown, "The constitutional history of the Louisiana purchase" (California); T. S. Staples, "Reconstruction in Arkansas" (Columbia); Roy Gittinger, "The evolution of the state of Oklahoma" (California); Louise F. Perring, "The policy of imperial defense in the southern colonies during the French and Indian war" (Pennsylvania); Charles Roll, "The frontier of the thirties" (Wisconsin).

#### MISCELLANEOUS

Among miscellaneous publications may be mentioned: *Studies in southern history and politics* (New York, 1914), which contains one paper by C. W. Ramsdell on the "Frontier and secession" and other papers of general southern interest; Eliza Hungerford's "Old French lady of the river bank," a description of New Orleans in *Personality of American cities* (New York, 1913); William Beer, "Some points in Louisiana cartography" in the *Proceedings of the International Congress of Americanists* (Mexico City, 1912); *The celebration of the centenary of the supreme court of Louisiana* (New Orleans, 1913), a publication of interest to the legal historian.

Mr. Charles H. Ambler has edited for the *John P. Branch historical papers* of Randolph-Macon College a series of letters written to Thomas Ritchie in regard to the attitude of Virginians toward the annexation of Texas. The publication is entitled, *Virginia and Texas, 1844*. The adjutant general's office, war department, has published the *Claim of the state of Texas*, an investigation made by the adjutant general's office to ascertain the expenses of the state of Texas for the support of state troops on the frontier from 1855 to 1860 (*House document* no. 551, 62 congress, 2 session). The publication is of some value in illustrating border conditions before the civil war. A publication relating to the civil war is *Cotton sold to the Confederate States* (*Senate document* no. 987, 62 congress, 3 session, Wash-

ington, 1913). It contains a report of the secretary of the treasury on sales of confederate cotton, a matter of considerable interest in the history of confiscation of property during and after the civil war. *A history of the guaranty of bank deposits in Oklahoma and other states from 1908 to 1914* is printed as *Senate document* no. 522, 63 congress, 2 session (Washington, 1914).

The Library of Congress has obtained through gift the miscellaneous papers of Mr. Alfred Roman of Louisiana, biographer of General Beauregard. These papers relate principally to General Beauregard and consist of war telegrams and correspondence during the period 1861-1890. The papers of Edward Lee Plumb, recently acquired by the Library of Congress, contain papers relating to the Mexican war and Mexican affairs (1846-1866 and 1876-1877) and letters from New Orleans in 1867 about political conditions. Seven volumes of West Florida records have been transferred to the Library of Congress from the general land office. These records extend over the years 1764-1781 when a portion of Louisiana was contained in West Florida. The Library of Congress now has several volumes of transcripts of documents in Parisian archives relating to the history of the Mississippi valley made under the supervision of Mr. W. G. Leland, of the department of historical research in the Carnegie Institution. This work is being continued.

While preparing for the Carnegie Institution a descriptive catalogue of documents in the archives of the Indies at Seville, Mr. R. R. Hill selected for photographic reproduction two hundred and thirty-three documents of importance for American history. Sets of these photographs are now accessible in the following places: University of California; Harvard University; Howard Memorial library, New Orleans; John Carter Brown library, Providence; the Newberry library, Chicago; and the University of Illinois. The department of historical research of the Carnegie Institution has secured also a series of about two thousand five hundred photographs made in the archives of the Indies in the section called *Papeles procedentes de la isla de Cuba*. These photographs represent the regular series of civil dispatches from the governors of Louisiana to the

captain general of Cuba, extending from the beginning of 1768 to the end of 1791. Ten sets of the photographs were made and these will be sold at cost to libraries and historical societies. It will be possible before long to obtain photographic copies of a calendar of these papers from the department of historical research at a cost of three or four dollars. The photographs of the documents will probably cost about ten cents each.

The Newberry library of Chicago has acquired a large number of transcripts from the archives of the Indies at Seville, among which are many papers relating to the exploration, conquest, and settlement of New Mexico. One of the documents is a four hundred and thirty-six page chronicle, hitherto unknown, by Baltasar Obregon (1584).

Miss Elizabeth H. West, archivist of the Texas State library, made a search during the summer months of 1914 in the archives of Cuba for matter relating to Spanish, colonial, and Indian trade during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Among the principal acquisitions were transcripts of two letter books of Governor Galvez of Louisiana. Mr. William E. Dunn, of the University of Texas, has supervised the transcription of about three thousand pages of documents in the archives at Seville concerning the French and Spanish in Texas, natives in Texas and New Mexico, English trade, etc. The work of Miss West and Mr. Dunn was made possible through the coöperation of the Texas State library, the Library of Congress, the University of Texas, the University of California, and the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

At the meeting in April, 1914, of the board of regents of the University of Texas, Major George W. Littlefield established a fund of twenty-five thousand dollars for the collection of material relating to southern history. The income from this sum now amounts to six per cent and after twenty-five years the principal sum will be used for the purchase of books. The *Message* of Governor O. B. Colquitt to the thirty-third legislature of Texas relates to the Alamo property (Austin, 1913. 147 p.). It contains photographs and other information of historical interest. The letter-book of William Tecumseh Sherman, which he kept while superintendent (1859-1861) of the Louisiana State Seminary (now Louisiana State University) has been donated

to the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. The letter-book was taken along with other property from the seminary during one of the expeditions of General Banks up the Red river valley. Much of the property then taken from the seminary has been returned to the university and it would seem that the latter institution would be the most fitting depository for this letter book.

#### HISTORICAL WORK IN PROGRESS

The next volume in the *Original narratives of early American history* will be Professor H. E. Bolton's *Spanish explorations in the Southwest, 1542-1691*. The documents will be printed in English and will cover much of the Trans-Mississippi Southwest. Mr. Benjamin M. Read, the New Mexico historian, has nearly ready for publication two volumes which will be entitled: *Hernando Cortez and the conquest of Mexico* and *Sidelights on New Mexican history*.

Dr. Emmett Starr, of the library of the state normal school at Talequah, who is himself a Cherokee Indian, is writing a *History of the Cherokees*. He has been engaged upon this work for a number of years and has made a rather extensive collection of Cherokee history. Mr. Thoburn, of the University of Oklahoma, who for several years was engaged in collecting historical material for the university is at work on a comprehensive history of Oklahoma. Mr. Dunbar Rowland, director of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, is editing for publication the official letter-books of William C. C. Claiborne, which cover the period from 1801 to 1816 and contain much material relating to the lower Mississippi valley. W. L. Fleming's *History of the Louisiana State University*, publication of which was stopped temporarily four years ago, will probably appear toward the close of 1916. The work will embrace the history of higher education in Louisiana.

Mr. E. E. Dale, of the University of Oklahoma, is making a collection of local Indian myths and legends and of cowboy songs and stories which will throw some light on early conditions in what is now the state of Oklahoma. There is a movement on foot in Oklahoma to have a commission appointed by the governor to mark with stone pillars such historic places as the old forts, old missions, old trails, etc.



George Bent, of Colony, Oklahoma, and George E. Hyde, of Omaha, are collaborating in the preparation of a *History of the Cheyenne Indians*. William O. Scroggs, of Louisiana State University, has in press a study of William Walker and other filibusters entitled *Filibusters and financiers*. Mr. M. L. Bonham, of Louisiana State University, is preparing a life of his grandfather, who was a colonel during the Mexican war, a confederate brigadier general in the civil war, and who served in both the United States and in the Confederate States congresses.

The Texas State Library and Historical Commission has in press *The messages of the governors, 1876-1906*. The publication will appear unedited.

The work of Mr. R. R. Hill in transcribing documents in the archives of the Indies has been continued by Mr. F. S. Philbrick who has been securing photograph copies of the correspondence between the Spanish authorities of Louisiana and those of Cuba.

Mr. W. G. Leland has in preparation for the press a *Guide to the materials relating to the history of the United States in Parisian archives*. A card list has been made from these materials of those documents which relate to Texas, for the Texas State library, and will soon be in the possession of that library.

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N. B. By a misunderstanding this article has been confined to the Trans-Mississippi Southwest instead of being a survey of the historical activities of the whole South as was intended when the region of these "survey articles" was redivided at the beginning of the year. — MANAGING EDITOR.